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(54) **TRANSVERSE CONNECTORS**

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USPC **606/250–253**
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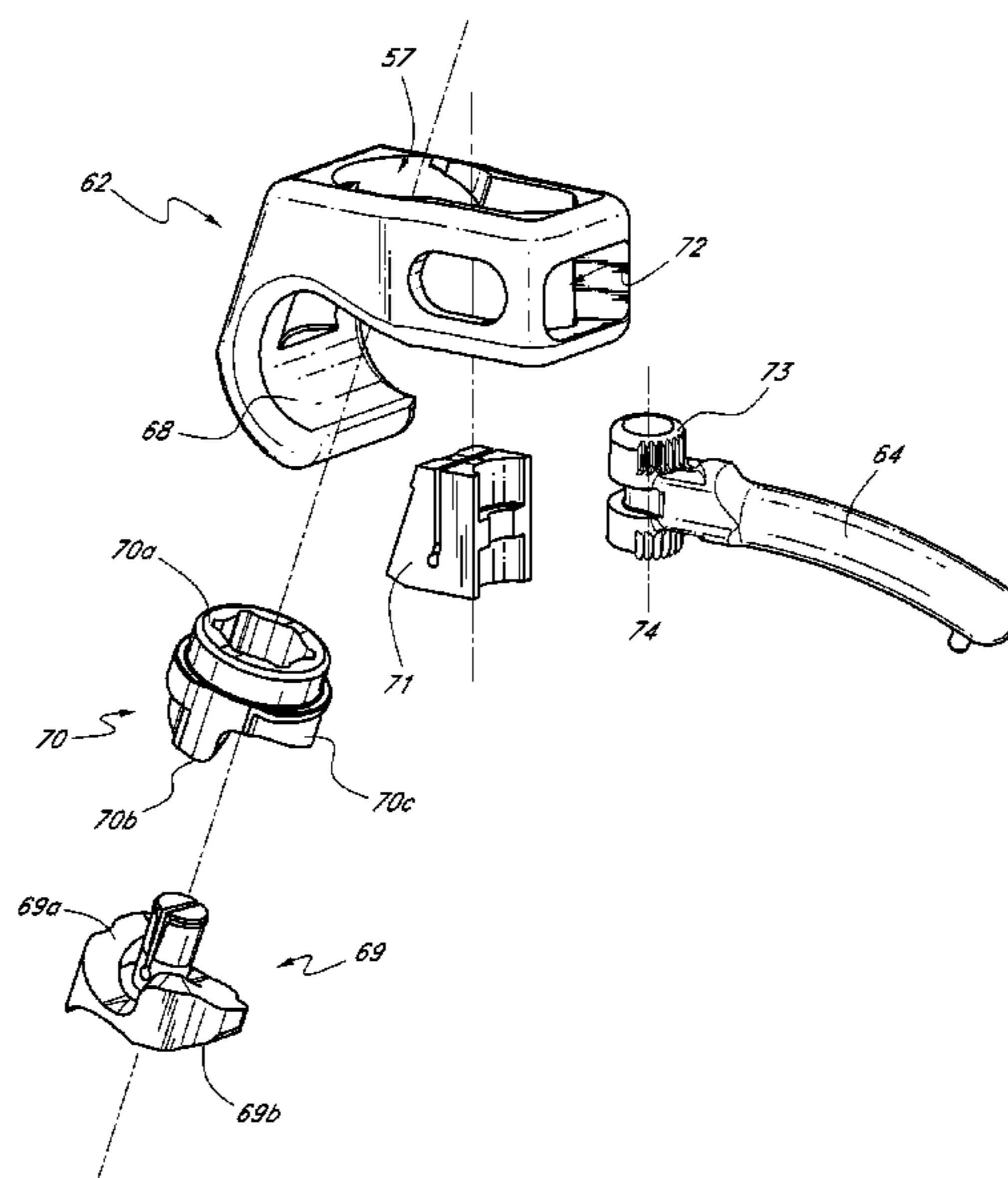
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Devices and methods are disclosed for treating the vertebral column. One embodiment provides a transverse connector for vertebral fixation systems comprising a first connector body comprising a first engaging member for engaging a first elongate member and a first locking member, a second connector body comprising a second engaging member for engaging a second elongate member, and a transverse rod coupled to the first connector body and the second connector body, thereby forming an articulation between a first end of the transverse rod and the first connector body, wherein the first locking member is configured to secure both the articulation and the first elongate member to the first connector body.

19 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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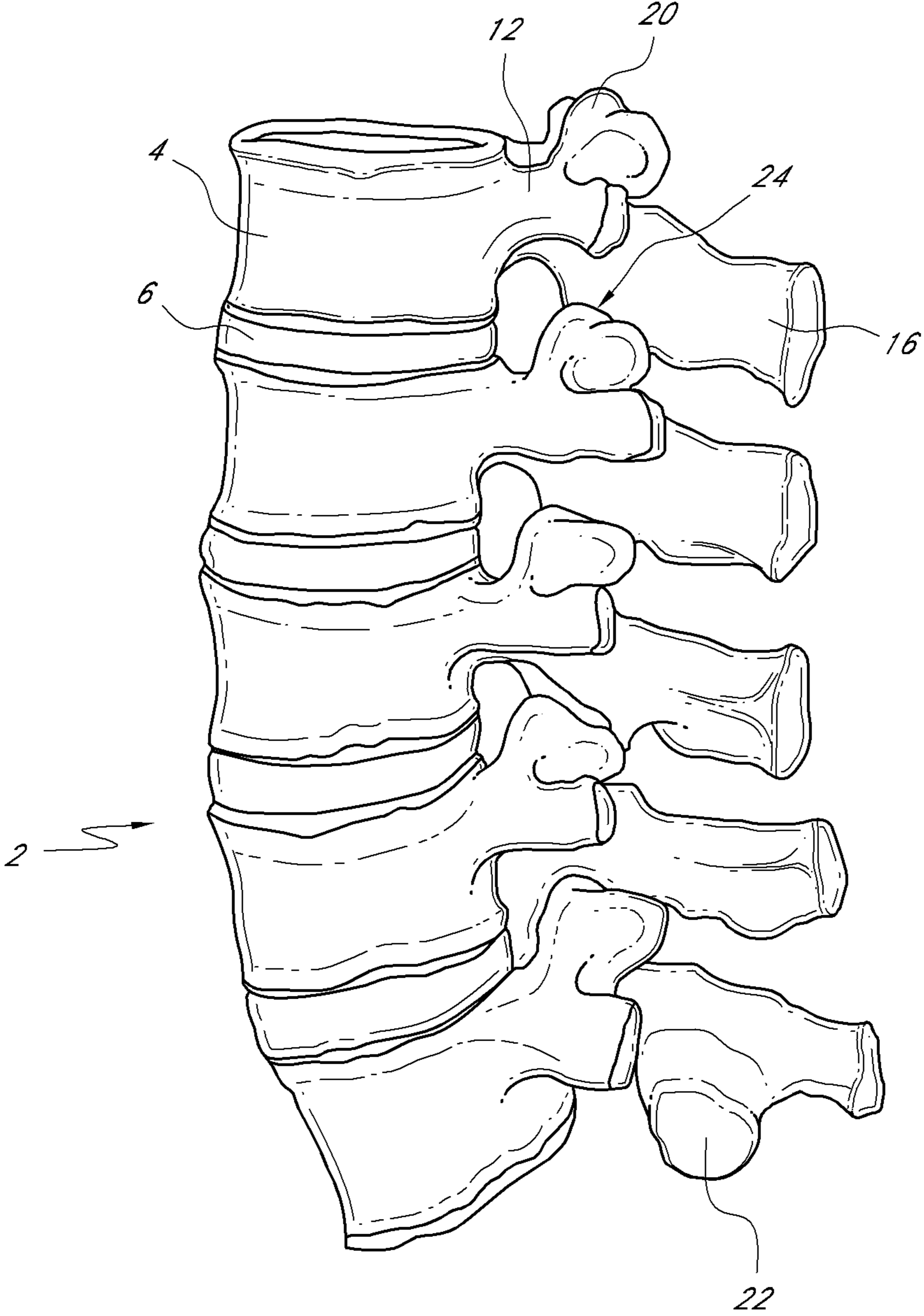


FIG. 1

FIG. 2A

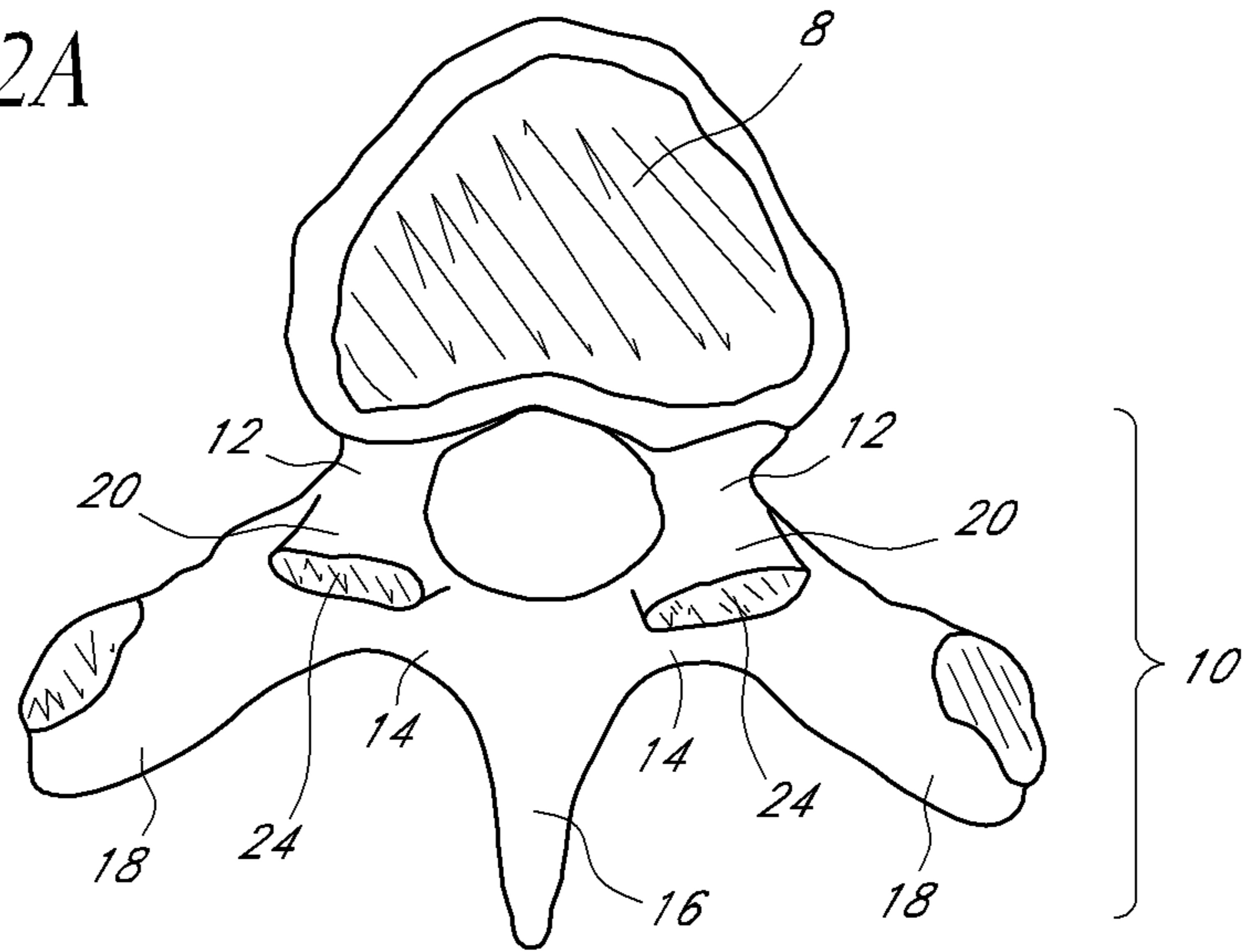
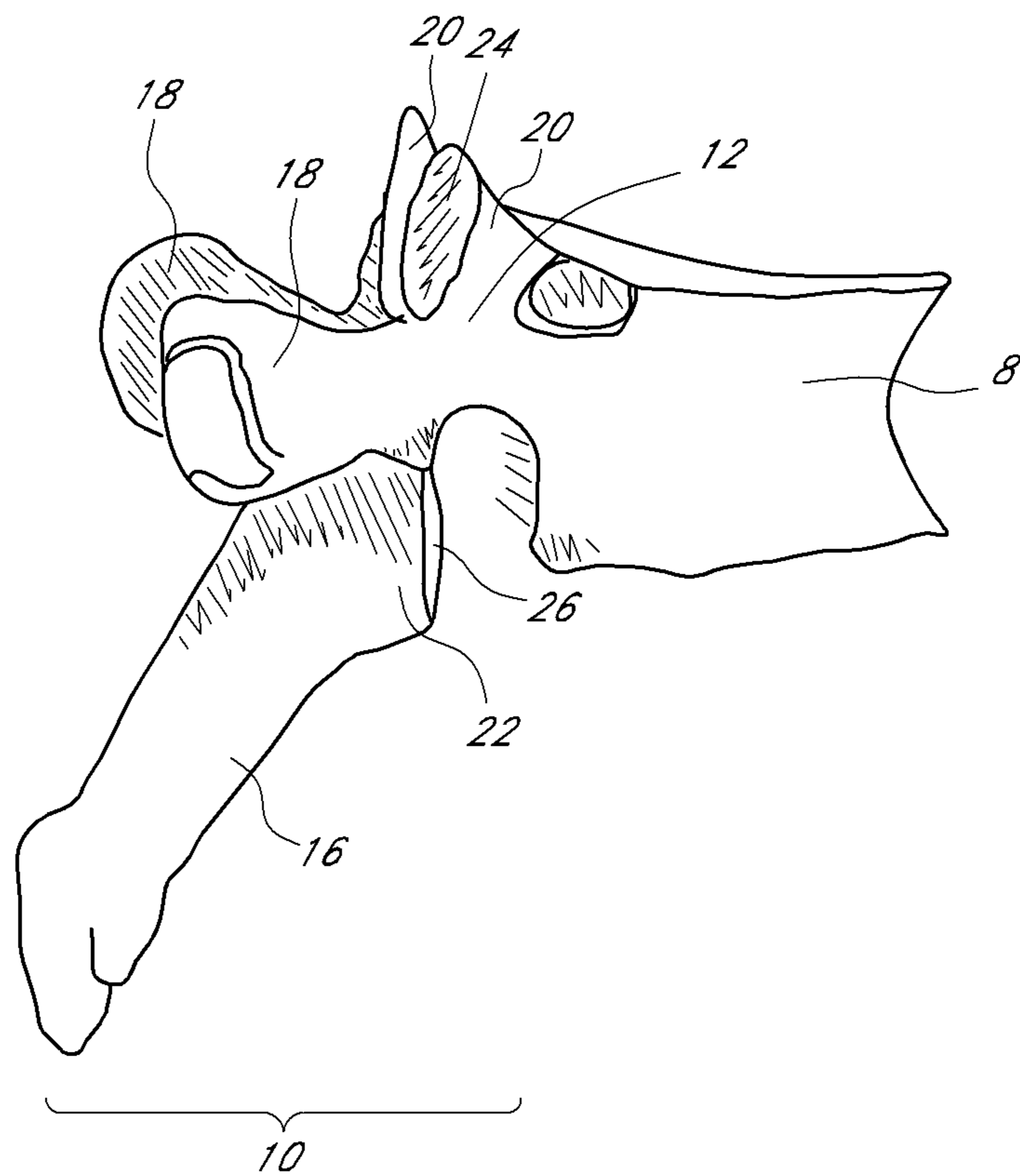


FIG. 2B



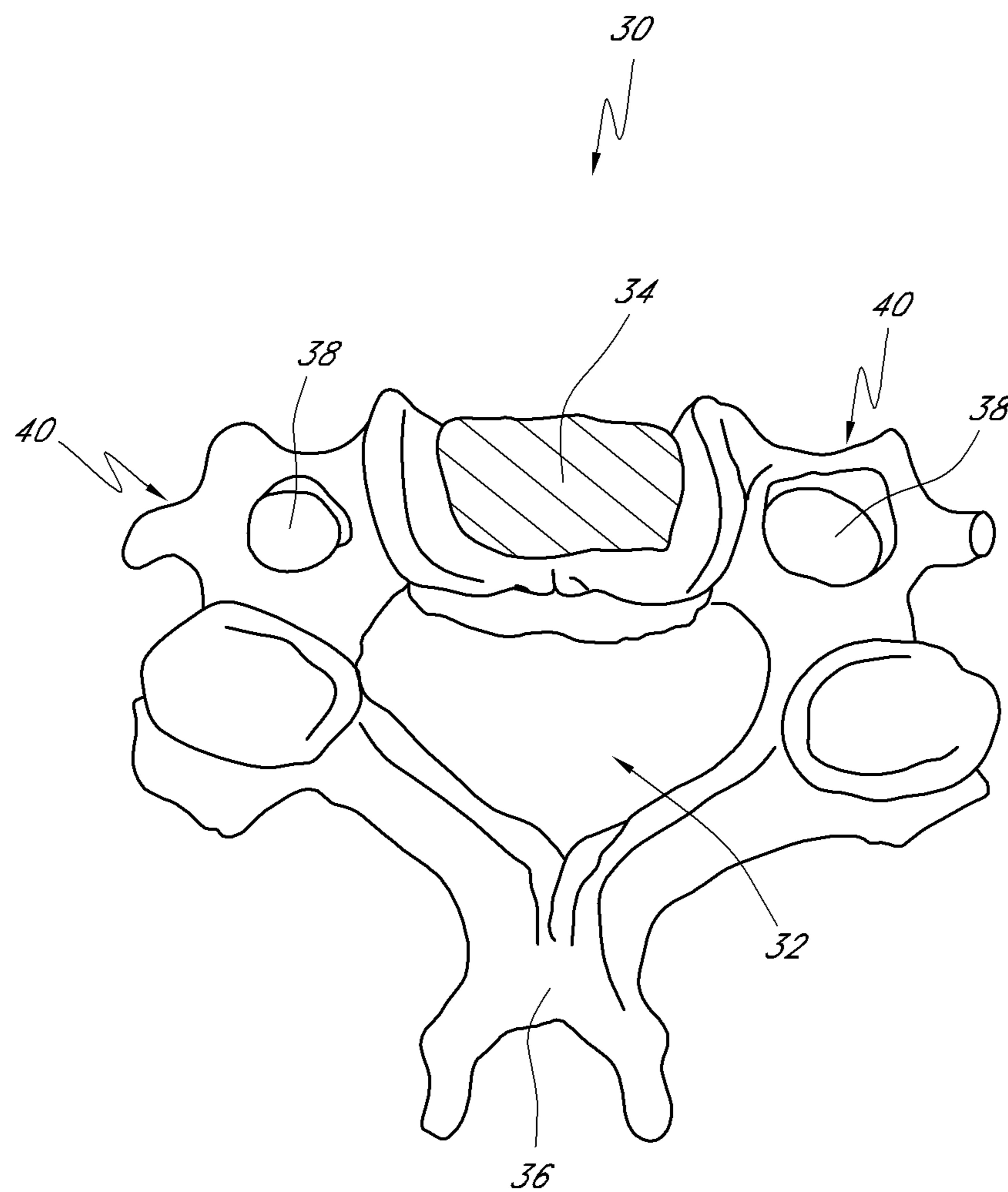


FIG. 3

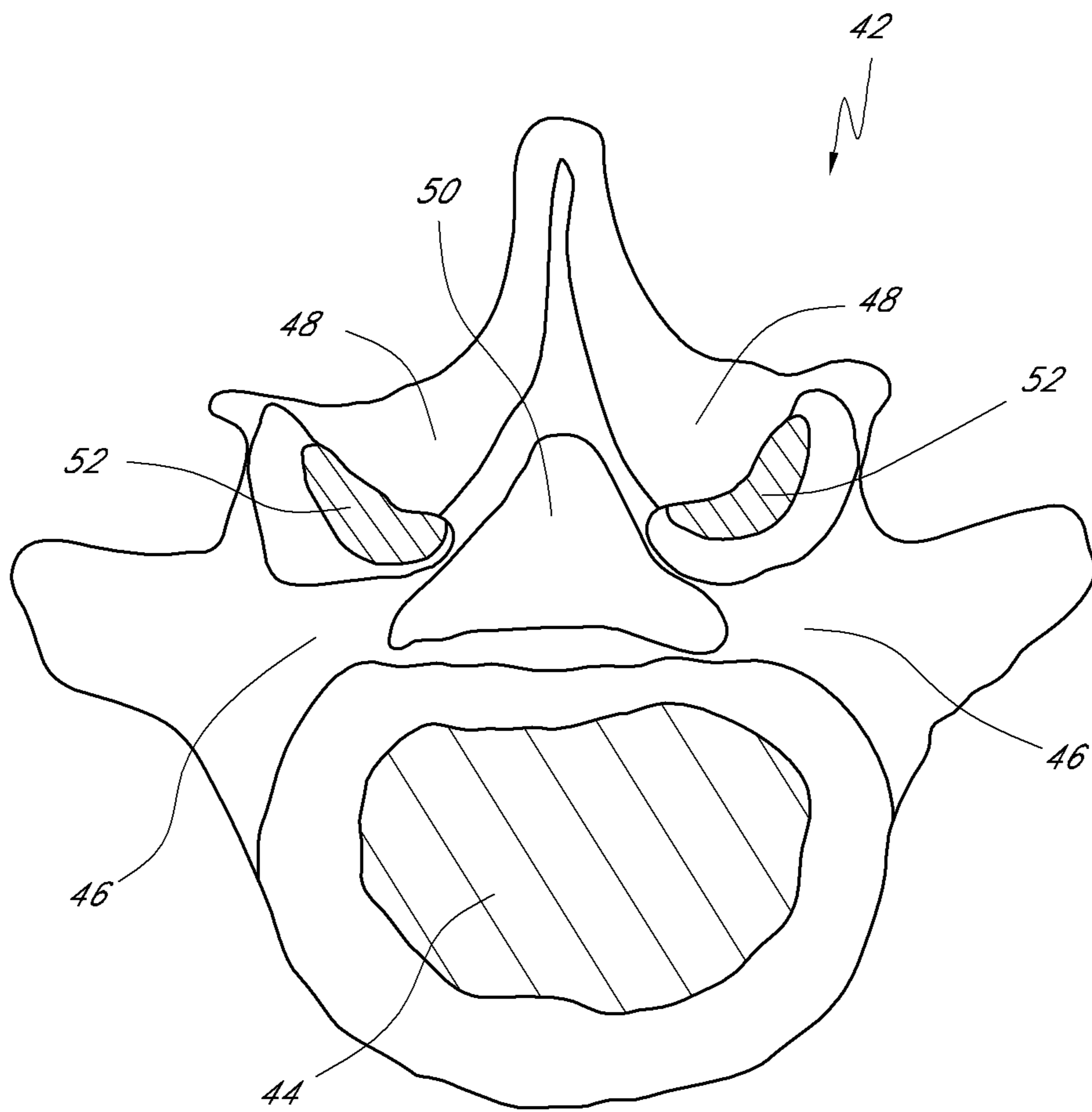


FIG. 4

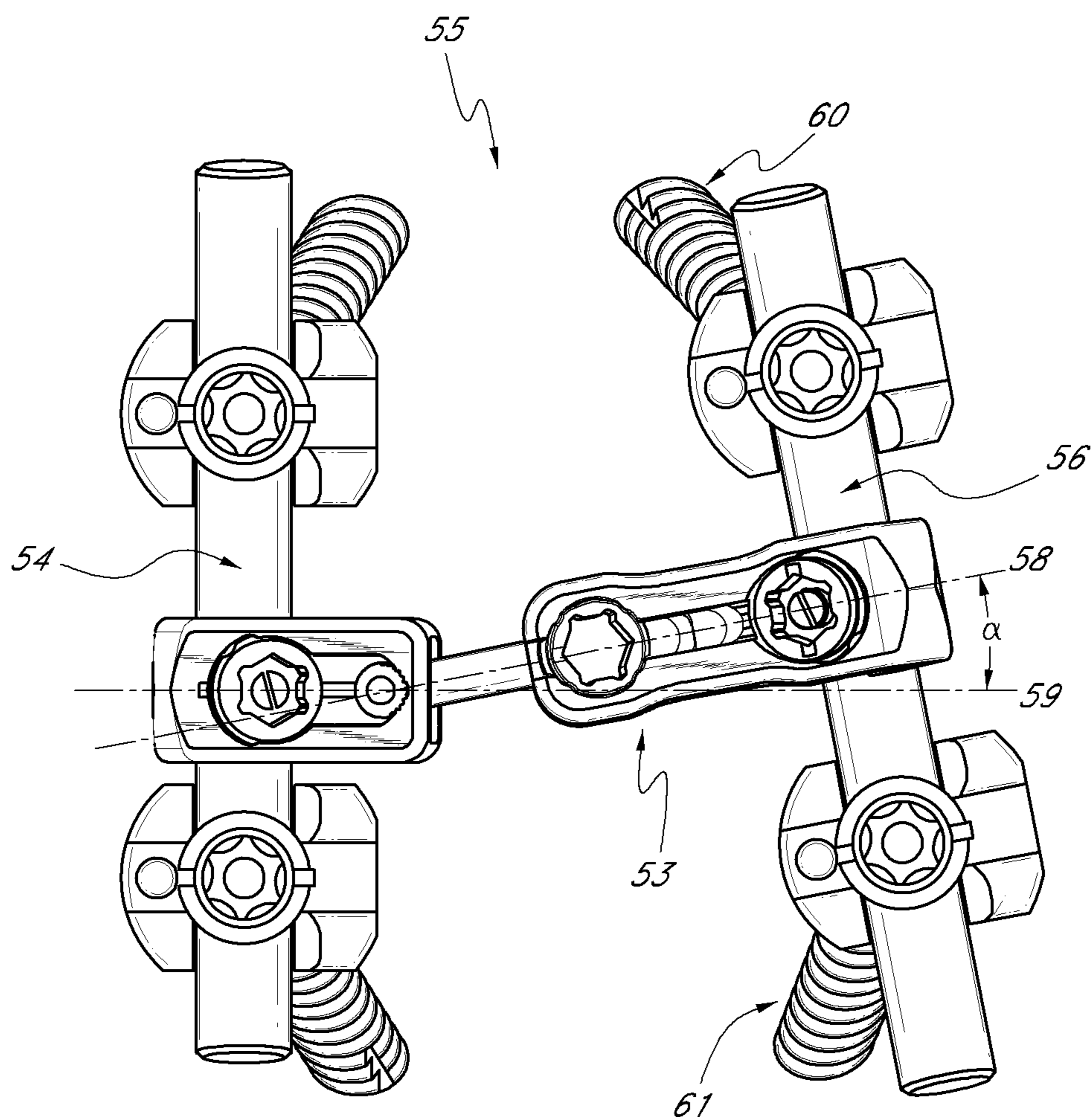


FIG. 5

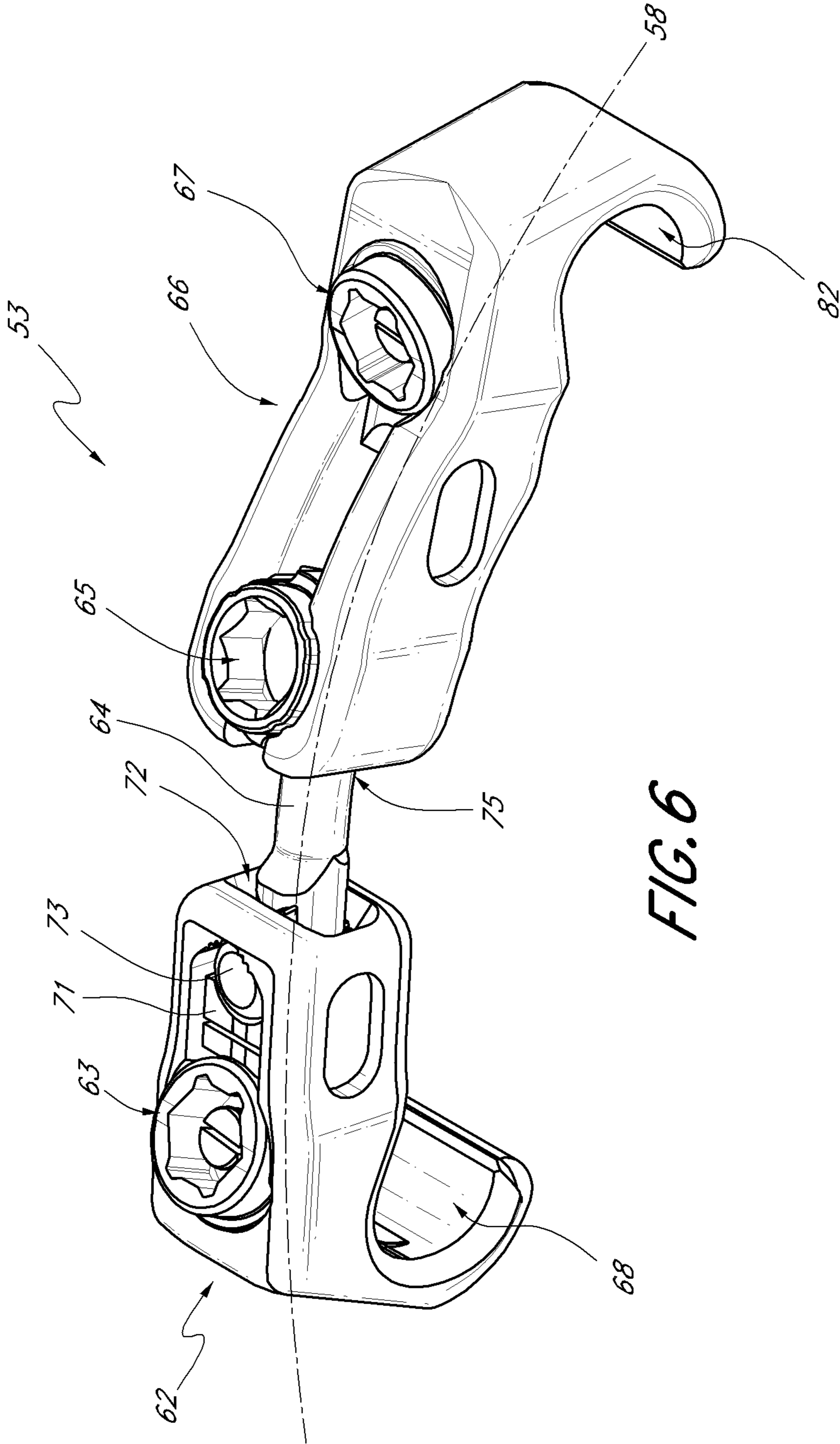


FIG. 6

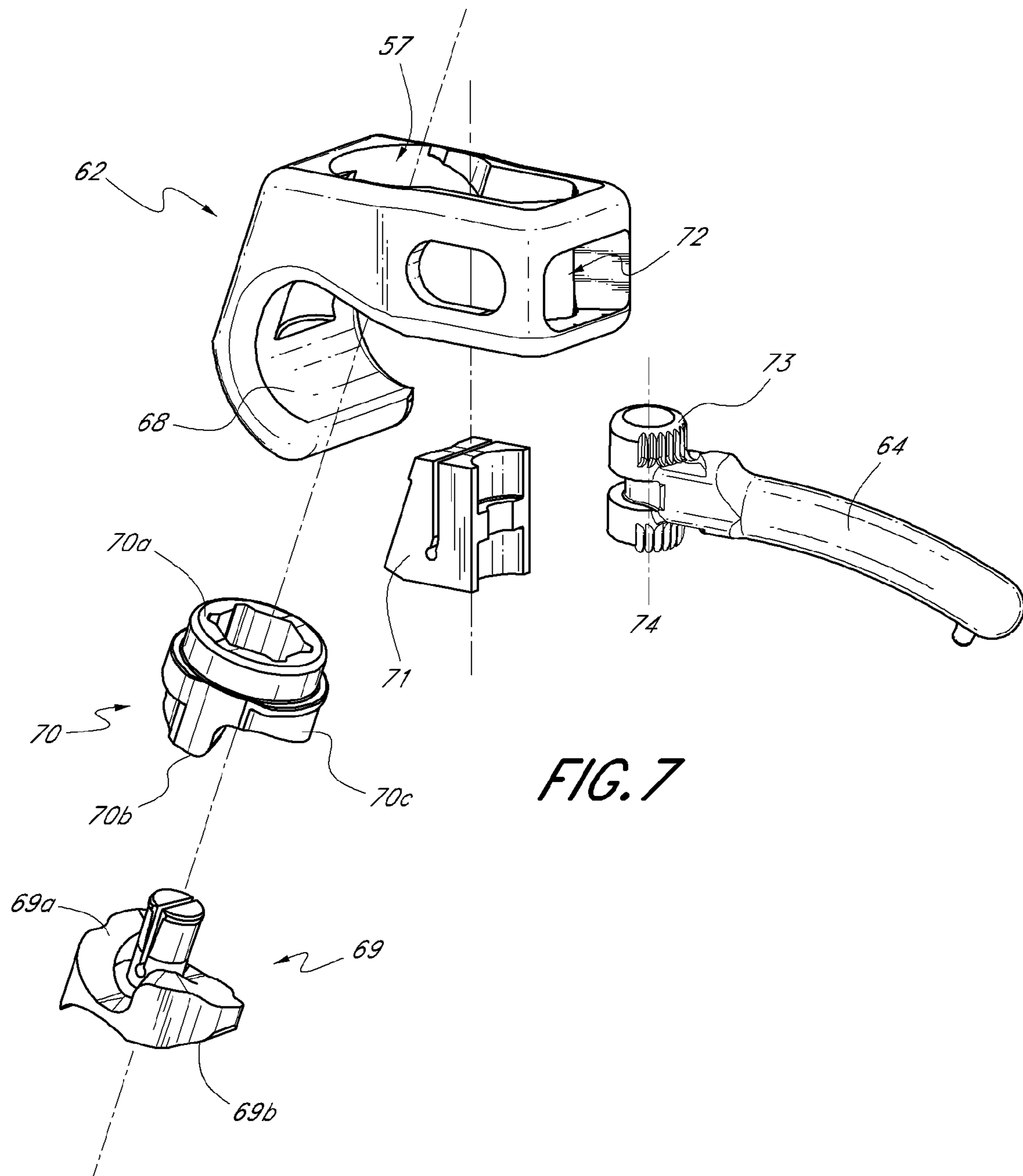


FIG. 7

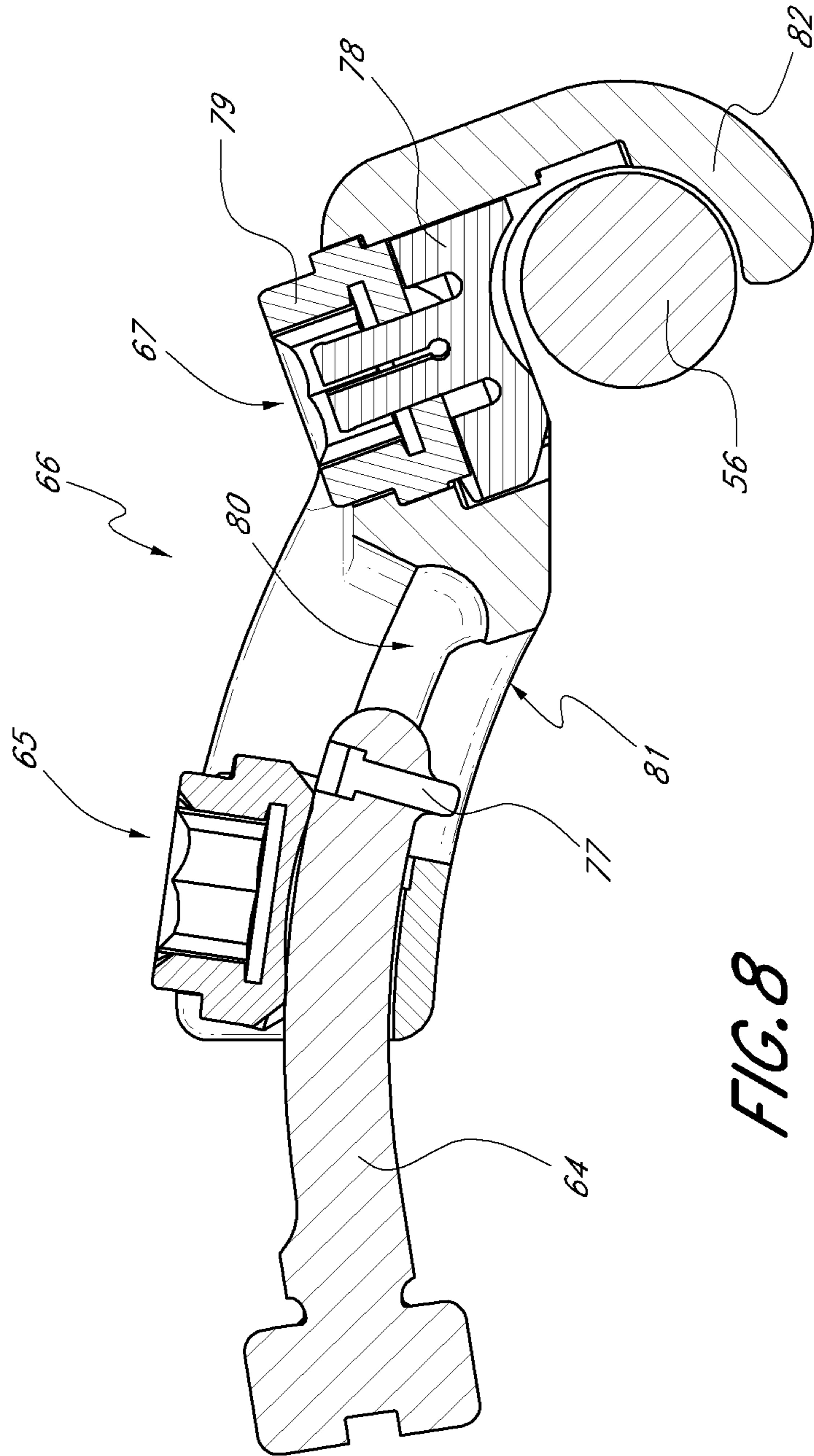


FIG. 8

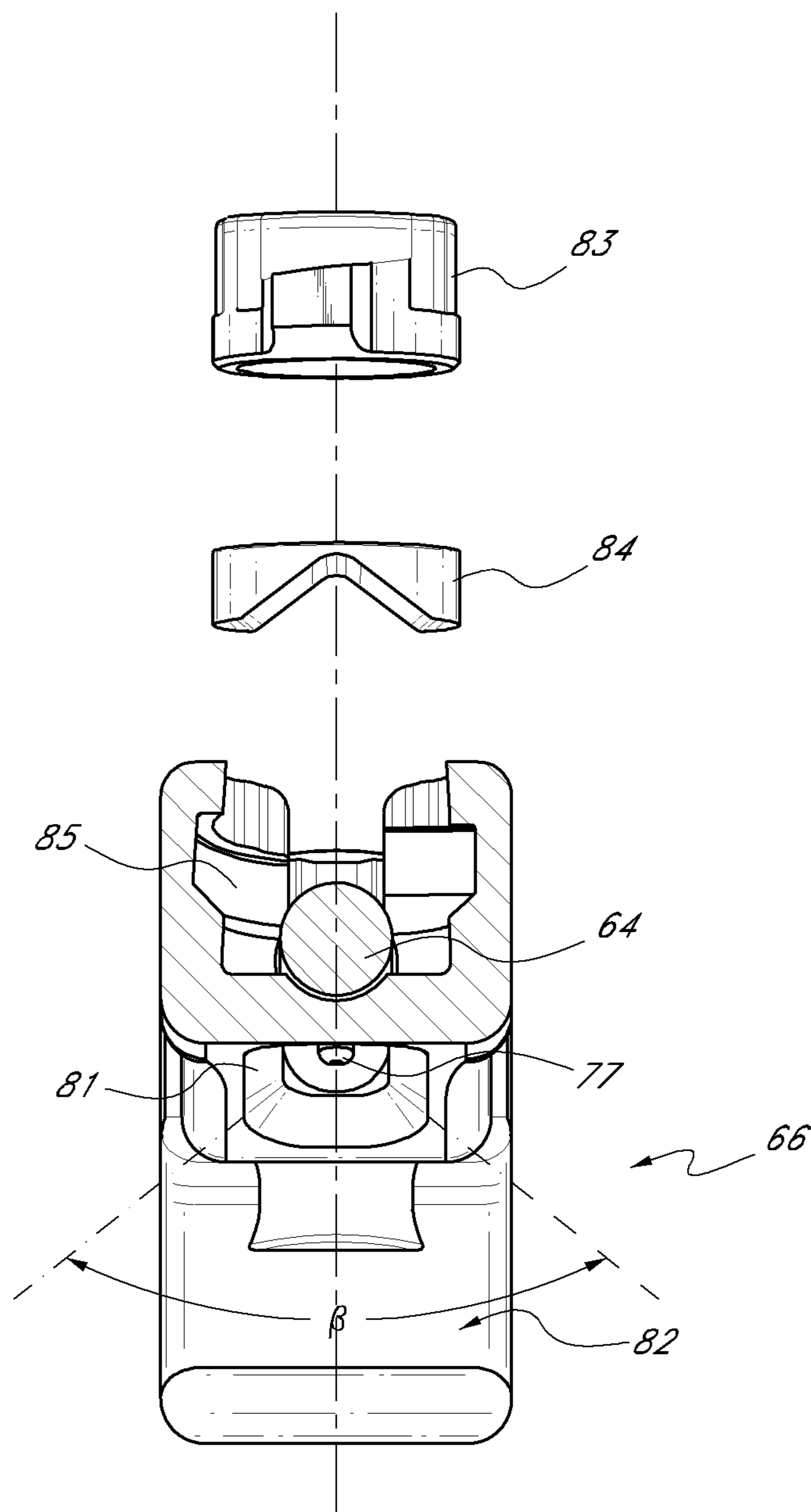


FIG. 9

TRANSVERSE CONNECTORS**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/764,850 filed on Apr. 10, 2010, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/172,116 filed on Apr. 23, 2009. The disclosure of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/764,850 filed on Apr. 10, 2010 is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates generally to transverse connectors used in spinal fixation systems. The invention comprises assemblies that are coupled to spinal rods, plates, or other elongate members to provide stability to a construct. The invention may be configured so that multiple transverse connectors may be used along the vertebral column.

2. Description of the Related Art

Advancing age, as well as injury, can lead to degenerative changes in the bones, discs, joints and ligaments of the spine, producing pain and instability. Under certain circumstances, alleviation of the problems can be provided by performing spinal fusion. Spinal fusion is a surgical technique where two or more vertebrae of the spinal column are fused together to eliminate the motion between the fused vertebrae. Spinal fusion is used to treat conditions where the spine exhibits instability. Spine instability may result from causes such as fracture, scoliosis and spondylolisthesis, where one or more vertebrae move in a forward direction relative to the other vertebrae. Spinal fusion with discectomy is also performed for herniations of the discs. This surgery involves removal of the affected disc and fusion of the adjacent vertebrae. Traditionally, bone grafts have been used to fuse the vertebrae, but various types of vertebral implants have also been used.

The use of fixation systems for achieving spinal fusion is well established. One of the more common fixation systems is the pedicle screw fixation system. In this fixation system, pedicle screws are inserted into two or more vertebrae and interconnected with a rod or other elongate member. The screws are rigidly connected to the elongate member so that the fixation system greatly reduces motion between the adjoining vertebrae. Multiple fixation systems may be utilized to achieve greater strength and stability. Other types of fixation systems use different vertebrae attachment devices, including but not limited to, transverse process hooks, sublaminar hooks, pedicle hooks, fixation plates and other similar devices.

It is well known in the art that coupling multiple fixation systems with a transverse connector also increases strength and stability of the assembly. A transverse connector is used to span the distance between two elongate members. Ideally, the fixation system is implanted in the body so that the two elongate members are substantially parallel to each other in a single plane. This permits the use of a simple transverse connector that need only be adjustable in length, along its longitudinal axis. However, due to variations in body geometries and implanting inconsistencies, the elongate members are rarely parallel in practice. The elongate members may be co-planar but not parallel, or may not be co-planar, or both not co-planar nor parallel. In the past, this problem was addressed by forcefully bending the elongate members or the transverse connector to accommodate for the misalignment of the elon-

gate members. This solution is not optimal because it introduces misalignments that possibly compromise the strength and stability of the assembly. Additionally, it could weaken the mechanical properties of the elongate member or the transverse connector.

Prior inventions addressed this problem through the use of a transverse connector with greater adjustability. U.S. Pat. No. 5,980,523 discloses a transverse connector with separable pieces that are assembled together with separate screw fasteners to accommodate for non-parallel elongate members. The disadvantage with this invention is the number of separable pieces, which are difficult to assemble in the clinical environment, especially considering the miniature sizes of some of the pieces. Surgeons may also risk losing pieces within the patient's body cavity during implantation.

Further advancements solved this problem with the invention of a one-piece transverse connector, but there still remains some shortcomings. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 6,736,817 discloses a one-piece transverse connector that is adjustable for convergent or divergent elongate members, non-coplanar elongate members, and variations in distances between elongate members. The adjustment for convergence or divergence is accomplished through a joint placed between two coupling hooks that attach to elongate members. The joint comprises of two mating surfaces, each with teeth that allows the two ends of the transverse connector to hinge with respect to each other at various angles. The hinge joint is locked with a screw fastener. However, the disadvantage of this design is the complexity of the additional screw. The added screw introduces an additional component for possible failure or user error. Also, the additional weight and bulk of the hinge joint is another drawback of the design. The vertebral fixation assembly may be placed in the human body for extended periods of time. Any tiny additional weight or bulk of the fixation assembly can translate into greater discomfort for the patient. Thus, it is advantageous for the vertebral fixation assembly to be as compact as possible to minimize its intrusion in the body.

As a consequence of the foregoing, there remains a need for improved adjustable transverse connectors with simple, compact adjustments.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to transverse connectors used in spinal fixation systems.

One embodiment provides a transverse connector for vertebral fixation systems comprising a first connector body comprising a first engaging member for engaging a first elongate member and a first locking member, a second connector body comprising a second engaging member for engaging a second elongate member, and a transverse rod coupled to the first connector body and the second connector body, thereby forming an articulation between a first end of the transverse rod and the first connector body, wherein the first locking member is configured to secure both the articulation and the first elongate member to the first connector body.

The above embodiments and methods of use are explained in more detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The structure and method of using the invention will be better understood with the following detailed description of embodiments of the invention, along with the accompanying illustrations, in which:

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FIG. 1 is a lateral elevational view of a portion of the vertebral column.

FIGS. 2A and 2B are superior and lateral elevational views of a thoracic vertebra.

FIG. 3 illustrates a superior elevational view of a cervical vertebra.

FIG. 4 represents a superior elevational view of a lumbar vertebra.

FIG. 5 is a top plan view of one embodiment of a vertebral fixation assembly.

FIG. 6 is a top perspective view of one embodiment of an adjustable transverse connector.

FIG. 7 is an exploded view of one embodiment of a rod connector with an articulation and a first locking member.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of an adjustable transverse connector showing a rod connector with a second locking member and a transverse rod with a third locking member.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional exploded view of one embodiment of a slideable and rotational transverse rod with a third locking member.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Advancing age, as well as injury, can lead to degeneration in the bones, discs, joints, and ligaments of the spine producing pain from nerve root compression. Under certain circumstances, alleviation of pain can be provided by performing a spinal fusion. Spinal fusion is a procedure that involves joining two or more adjacent vertebrae so that they no longer are able to move relative to each other.

A. Anatomy of the Spine

As shown in FIG. 1, the vertebral column 2 comprises a series of alternating vertebrae 4 and fibrous discs 6 that provide axial support and movement to the upper portions of the body. The vertebral column 2 typically comprises thirty-three vertebrae 4, with seven cervical (C1-C7), twelve thoracic (T1-T12), five lumbar (L1-L5), five fused sacral (S1-S5) and four fused coccygeal vertebrae. FIGS. 2A and 2B depict a typical thoracic vertebra. Each vertebra includes an anterior body 8 with a posterior arch 10. The posterior arch 10 comprises two pedicles 12 and two laminae 14 that join posteriorly to form a spinous process 16. Projecting from each side of the posterior arch 10 is a transverse 18, superior 20 and inferior articular process 22. The facets 24, 26 of the superior 20 and inferior articular processes 22 form facet joints 28 with the articular processes of the adjacent vertebrae.

The typical cervical vertebrae 30, shown in FIG. 3, differ from the other vertebrae with relatively larger spinal canals 32, oval shaped vertebral bodies 34, bifid spinous processes 36 and foramina 38 in their transverse processes 40. These foramina transversaria 38 contain the vertebral artery and vein. The first and second cervical vertebrae also further differentiated from the other vertebrae. The first cervical vertebra lacks a vertebral body and instead contains an anterior tubercle. Its superior articular facets articulate with the occipital condyles of the skull and are oriented in a roughly parasagittal plane. The cranium is able to slide forward and backwards on this vertebra. The second cervical vertebra contains an odontoid process, or dens, which projects superiorly from its body. It articulates with the anterior tubercle of the atlas, forming a pivot joint. Side to side movements of the head occur at this joint. The seventh cervical vertebra is sometimes considered atypical since it lacks a bifid spinous process.

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Referring to FIG. 4, the typical lumbar vertebrae 42 is distinguishable from the other vertebrae by the absence of foramina transversaria and the absence of facets on the surface of the vertebral body 44. The lumbar vertebral bodies 44 are larger than the thoracic vertebral bodies and have thicker pedicles 46 and laminae 48 projecting posteriorly. The vertebral foramen 50 is triangular in shape and larger than the foramina in the thoracic spine but smaller than the foramina in the cervical spine. The superior 52 and inferior articular processes (not shown) project superiorly and inferiorly from the pedicles, respectively.

B. Transverse Connector

FIG. 5 shows one embodiment of a vertebral fixation system 55, comprising a transverse connector 53 connecting a first elongate member 54 and a second elongate member 56. In some embodiments, the elongate members 54 and 56 are coupled to the vertebral column using attachment devices, such as pedicle screws. For example, a first pedicle screw 60 may be attached to a pedicle of a first vertebra and a second pedicle screw 61 may be attached to a pedicle of a second vertebra. Although depicted as pedicle screws in FIG. 5, the means for coupling the elongate members 54 and 56 to the vertebral column can be any attachment device that can couple an elongate member to a vertebra. For example, in other embodiments, the attachment devices may be hooks, clamps or other fastening device. The elongate member may be any rigid member capable of coupling to and stabilizing the vertebral column, such as a spinal rod. In some embodiments, the elongate members 54 and 56 may be rectangular bars, polygonal bars, I-beams, or any other device suitable for connecting the pedicle screws.

The two elongate members are coupled to each other using a transverse connector 53. In some embodiments, the transverse connector has generally a curved shape to allow for the posterior arch of the vertebral column. The transverse connector 53 can be comprised of any material that is suitable for orthopedic applications, such as titanium, stainless steel, metal alloys, plastics, or other material compatible for use in the body. FIG. 6 shows one embodiment of the transverse connector 53, which comprises a first connector body 62 coupled to a second connector body 66 via a transverse rod 64. The transverse rod 64 comprises an end with a pivot joint 73 and a projection end 75. The end with a pivot joint 73 is configured to couple to the first connector body 62, thereby forming an articulation between the first connector body 62 and the transverse rod 64. The projection end 75 of the transverse rod 64 is configured to couple to the second connector body 66. The transverse connector 53 spans the distance between two elongate members and may be used to add stability, such as torsional stability, to the vertebral fixation system 55. In some embodiments, the transverse connector 53 is adjustable in length and can adapt for multi axial rotational differences in the orientations of the elongate members.

The first connector body 62 comprises a first locking member 63 and a first engaging member 68. In some embodiments, the first connector body 62 further comprises a pushing member 71. As shown in FIG. 7, in some embodiments, the first connector body 62 comprises a first engaging member 68 toward one end for engaging the first elongate member 54 to the first connector body 62. The first connector body 62 also comprises a through bore 57 from a first surface of the connector body to a second surface of the connector body, wherein the second surface of the connector body is adjacent to the first engaging member 68. The through bore 57 houses the first locking member, which comprises a first locking nut 70 for securing an elongate member within the first engaging member 68.

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In some embodiments, the first engaging member **68** may be a hooked end configured to accept an elongate member such as a spinal rod. In other embodiments, the first engaging member **68** may have a different design that is compatible with other types of elongate members, such as polygonal bars or I-beams. In some embodiments, the first locking nut **70** can secure the elongate member by pushing the elongate member against the first engaging member **68**.

In some embodiments, the first locking member **63** may further comprise a first contacting saddle **69** configured to make contact with and secure an elongate member in the first engaging member **68**. In some embodiments, the surface **69a** of the first contacting saddle **69** that contacts the first locking nut **70** has a helical surface, which corresponds with the helical surface on the bottom surface **70b** of the first locking nut **70**. In other embodiments, the complimentary surfaces are contours other than helical. In some embodiments, turning the first locking nut **70** may cause the contacting saddle **69b** to push down on the elongate member, thereby securing the elongate member to the first connector body **62** in the engaging member **68**.

In some embodiments, the first locking member **63** is configured to secure both the articulation (i.e., lock the pivot joint **73** of the transverse rod **64**) and the first elongate member **54** to the first connector body **62**. The first connector body **62** may also comprise a passage **72** that has one opening toward the medial end and the other opening in the through bore **57**. The passage **72** houses the pushing member **71** and the pivot joint end of the transverse rod **64**. In some embodiments, the pivot joint **73** comprises a cylindrical shape with a longitudinal axis **74** that is generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis **58** of the transverse rod **64**. The projection end **75** extends out from the medial opening of the passage **72** in the first connector body **62**. In some embodiments, the medial opening of the passage **72** is configured to permit the transverse rod **64** to pivot at the pivot joint **73** about the longitudinal axis **74** of the pivot joint when the first locking member **63** is in an unlocked position, creating an angle α measured between the longitudinal axis **58** of the transverse rod **64** and the longitudinal axis **59** of the first connector body **62**, as illustrated in FIG. 5. For example, the medial opening may be larger than the diameter of the transverse rod **64**, particularly in the lateral directions, to allow the transverse rod **64** to swing from one side to the other along the defined plane. This pivoting movement allows the transverse connector **53** to adjust for convergence or divergence of the implanted elongate members **54** and **56**. In some embodiments, the pivot joint **73** may comprise other configurations that permit the transverse rod **64** to pivot along a different plane.

In some embodiments, the pushing member **71** can be coupled to both the pivot joint **73** of the transverse rod **64** within the passage **72** and the first locking nut **70** through the opening in the through bore **57**. In some embodiments, the surface of the pushing member **71** that contacts the first locking nut **70** can have a helical surface complimentary to the second helical surface on the first locking nut **70**. The helical surfaces can be configured so that as the locking nut **70** is turned to the lock position, the pushing member **71** pushes the pivot joint **73** up and medially to lock the pivot joint **73** against the interior wall of the passage **72** in the first connector body **62**. In other embodiments, the complimentary surfaces can be contours other than helical.

For example, in some embodiments, the first locking nut **70** can have a cam surface disposed on the outer cylindrical surface **70c** which couples with the pushing member **71**. The cam surface can have a radial gradient wherein the radius of the cam surface can increase from one side of the cam surface

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to the other side of the cam surface. When the first locking nut **70** is rotated, the increasing radius of the cam surface can push the pushing member **71** in the medial direction, thereby translating rotational motion of the first locking nut **70** into linear movement of the pushing member **71**.

The pushing member **71** can have a generally trapezoidal wedge configuration with coupling surfaces for the first locking nut **70** and the pivot joint **73**. In some embodiments, the pushing member **71** can have a slot disposed along the lateral direction that extends from the top of the pushing member **71** down to a partial height of the pushing member **71**. When the first locking nut **70** biases the pushing member **71** against the pivot joint **73**, the slotted pushing member **71** can partially deform to provide a spring force to the pivot joint **73**. In other embodiments, the slot in the pushing member **71** can be omitted.

In some embodiments, the pivot joint **73** can have a roughened surface on at least a portion of its surface that contacts a complimentary surface on the first connector body **62** when the first locking nut **70** is tightened or in the locked position. Some examples of the roughened surface include, but are not limited to teeth, ridges, or abrasive surfaces. When the first locking nut **70** is tightened or locked, the transverse rod **64** is fixed and can no longer pivot along the defined plane.

In some embodiments, the pivot joint **73** can comprise elongate teeth or grooves that are disposed along the longitudinal axis **74** on at least a portion of the cylindrical surfaces that contacts the first connector body **62**. The first connector body **62** can comprise a complimentary surface with elongate teeth or grooves that can couple with the elongate teeth or grooves on the pivot joint **73** to restrict the pivotal movement of the transverse rod **64**. In other embodiments, the elongate teeth or grooves may be omitted from the pivot joint **73**.

As shown in FIG. 8, the second connector body **66** comprises a second locking member **67**, a third locking member **65** and a second engaging member **82**. The second connector body **66** comprises a receiving bore **80** that has an opening at the medial end of the second connector body **66**. The receiving bore **80** is configured to receive the projection end **75** of the transverse rod **64**, which allows the second connector body **66** to slide along generally the longitudinal axis **58** of the transverse rod **64** to account for variations in implanted distances of elongate members **54** and **56**. In some embodiments, the second connector body **66** can also rotate generally about the longitudinal axis **58** to account for non-parallel and/or non co-planar elongate members **54** and **56**.

In some embodiments, the transverse rod **64** is allowed to slide in and out of the receiving bore **80** along generally the longitudinal axis **58** of the transverse rod **64** so as to lengthen and shorten the overall length of the transverse connector **53**. In some embodiments, the transverse rod **64** may also rotate within the receiving bore **80** generally about the longitudinal axis **58**. In some embodiments, the transverse rod **64** further comprises a retaining pin **77** toward the end of the projection end **75** as shown in FIG. 8. The retaining pin **77** serves to stop the transverse rod **64** from sliding out of the receiving bore **80** completely and limits the rotation of the transverse rod **64** within the receiving bore **80** about axis **58**. As an inseparable piece, the transverse connector **53** is easier to handle and to implant without having to account for several small pieces.

With reference to FIGS. 8 and 9, in some embodiments, the retaining pin **77** may be engaged in a groove **81** located on the underside of the second connector body **66**. In some embodiments, the groove **81** is an elongated cutout that is large enough to allow the movement of the retaining pin **77** when the transverse rod **64** slides and rotates inside of the receiving bore **80**. In some embodiments, the groove **81** may also be a

recess within a portion of the receiving bore that is large enough to accommodate retaining pin 77 movements. The angle of rotation allowed by the groove 81 is labeled as β in FIG. 9. In some embodiments, about a 90 degree freedom of rotation of the transverse rod 64 is sufficient to account for angular variations of non-parallel connector rods in the usual clinical environment. However, groove sizes that allow for less or more than 90 degrees of rotation of the transverse rod 64 may be appropriate for some situations.

The second connector body 66 also comprises a first through bore from a first surface of the connector body to a second surface of the connector body, wherein the opening of the second through bore on the second surface of the connector body is adjacent to the second engaging member 82. The first through bore of the second connector body 66 houses the second locking member 67, which comprises a second locking nut 79 for securing a second elongate member 56 within the second engaging member 82.

In some embodiments, the second engaging member 82 may be a hooked end configured to accept an elongate member such as a spinal rod. In other embodiments, the second engaging member 82 may have a different design that is compatible with other types of elongate members, such as polygonal bars or I-beams. In some embodiments, the second locking nut 79 can secure the second elongate member 56 by pushing the elongate member against the second engaging member 82.

In some embodiments, the second locking member 67 may further comprise a second contacting saddle 78 configured to make contact with and secure the second elongate member 56 in the second engaging member 82. The surface of the second contacting saddle 78 that contacts the second locking nut 79 has a helical surface, which is complimentary to the helical surface on the bottom surface of the second locking nut 79. In other embodiments, the complimentary surfaces are contours other than helical. In some embodiments, turning the second locking nut 79 to a locked position may cause the contacting saddle 78 to push down on the second elongate member 56, thereby securing the second elongate member 56 to the second connector body 66 in the second engaging member 82.

With reference to FIGS. 6, 8 and 9, the second connector body 66 further comprises a second through bore 85 from the first surface of the connector body to the receiving bore 80 at the medial end of the second connector body 66. The second through bore 85 of the second connector body 66 houses the third locking member 65. The third locking member 65 comprises a third locking nut 83, which is configured to secure the transverse rod 64 to the second connector body 66. Once the length and axial rotation of the transverse rod 64 are positioned within the receiving bore 80, the transverse rod 64 can be locked by tightening the third locking nut 83.

In some embodiments, the third locking member 65 may further comprise a transverse rod contacting saddle 84. In some embodiments, the third locking nut 83 is a cylindrical body with a helical surface on its outer cylindrical wall which, when tightened or locked, contacts a complimentary helical surface on the second connector body 66 causing the third locking nut 83 to apply pressure against the transverse rod contacting saddle 84, which in turn applies pressure to the transverse rod 64, locking it in place. In other embodiments, the complimentary surfaces are contours other than helical. In some embodiments, the transverse rod contacting saddle 84 is a cylindrical body with a concave surface on one end for accepting and locking the transverse rod 64 in a fixed position and a flat surface on the other end for mating with the bottom flat surface of the third locking nut 83. In other embodiments, the transverse rod contacting saddle 84 may be omitted and

the third locking nut 83 can be in contact with the transverse rod 64. The third locking nut 83 can apply pressure directly to the transverse rod 64. In some embodiments, the bottom surface of the third locking nut 83 can be spherically concave to optimize contact area with the curved transverse rod 64.

In some embodiments, the top 70a of at least one of the locking nuts comprise a mating surface for accepting common tools, such as Allen wrench, screwdrivers, or any other common tool. In other embodiments, at least one locking nuts comprise a special mating surface on top that can only be operated by a special tool. In some embodiments, one or more of the contacting saddles may comprise a stem extending from the top portion 69a. In these embodiments, the corresponding locking nut would have a hole to accommodate the protruding stem on the contacting saddle, so the contacting saddle is properly lined up with the corresponding locking nut. In some embodiments, the configurations of the locking nuts and the contacting saddles may be interchangeable. For example, the complimentary helical surfaces may be on the outer cylindrical wall 70c of the locking nut and the connector body in one embodiment. In another embodiment, the complimentary helical surfaces may be on the bottom 70b of the locking nut and the top 69a of the corresponding contacting saddle. In some embodiments, at least one of the locking nuts and/or contacting saddles may have a different configuration compared to the others.

C. Implantation Procedure

In some embodiments of the invention, the patient is intubated and general anesthesia is achieved. The patient is prepped and draped in the usual sterile fashion. A posterior approach to the spine is used to expose the posterior vertebral bodies. Many posterior approaches to the vertebral column are described in various medical texts such as Campbell's Operative Orthopaedics, 10th ed., edited by Canale et al., herein incorporated by reference. In some embodiments, the upper cervical spine is accessed. In other embodiments, the lower cervical spine, cervicothoracic junction, thoracic spine, thoracolumbar junction, lumbar region, lumbosacral junction, sacrum or combination of the above regions are accessed.

The vertebral column is accessed and one or more vertebrae are identified and accessed. In some embodiments, two or more vertebrae are accessed and in still other embodiments, two or more adjacent vertebrae are accessed. A pedicle screw, hook, anchor or other attachment device is attached to a first vertebra. A second attachment device is attached to a second vertebra. The two attachment devices are coupled with a first elongate member 54. In some cases, a second set of attachment devices is then attached to the same vertebrae on the other side of the posterior arch. In other cases, the second set of attachment devices can be attached to different vertebrae. A second elongate member 56 is then used to couple the second set of attachment devices. In some cases, the two elongate members 54, 56 are generally parallel to each other. In other cases, the two elongate members 54, 56 may be at an angle to each other or unlevelled.

A transverse connector 53, such as one of the embodiments disclosed in the present application, is positioned between the two elongate members 54, 56. The transverse connector 53 can be bent at the articulation between the first connector body 62 and the transverse rod 64 to compensate for convergence or divergence between the two elongate members 54, 56. The projection end 75 of the transverse rod 64 can be rotated within the receiving bore 80 in the second connector body 66 to compensate for the differences in angular orientations of the two elongate members 54, 56 with respect to coronal plane. The transverse rod 64 can also be slideably

moved in and out of the receiving bore **80** for adjusting the bridging distance between the two elongate members **54, 56**.

After adjustments are made to properly seat the elongate members **54, 56** into the engaging members **68, 82** of the transverse connector **53**, the first and the second locking members **63, 67** are tightened to secure the elongate members **54, 56** to the transverse connector **53**. At the same time, the articulation between the first connector body **62** and the transverse rod **64** is also secured or locked at the set angle. The third locking member **65** is also tightened to secure the transverse rod **64** to the second connector body **66** and to lock down the rotational and the sliding movements, so the longitudinal length of the transverse connector **53** and the angular orientation of the two connector bodies are fixed. Lastly, the operative site is irrigated with antibiotics and the operative field is sutured closed.

Although the present invention has been described in relation to various exemplary embodiments, various additional embodiments and alterations to the described embodiments are contemplated within the scope of the invention. Thus, no part of the foregoing description should be interpreted to limit the scope of the invention as set forth in the following claims. For all of the embodiments described above, the steps of the methods need not be performed sequentially.

What is claimed is:

1. A transverse connector for vertebral fixation systems comprising:

a first connector body comprising a first engaging member for engaging a first elongate member, and a first locking member;

a second connector body comprising a second engaging member for engaging a second elongate member;

a transverse rod coupled to the first connector body and the second connector body;

a pivot joint disposed on a first end of the transverse rod and configured to couple with the first connector body; and

a pushing member housed in the first connector body, wherein the first locking member is configured to contact the pushing member, and the pushing member is configured to contact the transverse rod, wherein the pushing member is deformable;

wherein in a locked configuration, a side surface of the first locking member pushes the pushing member medially to lock the pivot joint against the first connector body and a bottom surface of the first locking member pushes the first elongate member against the first engaging member.

2. The transverse connector of claim **1**, wherein the first locking member comprises:

a first locking nut with a top surface, a bottom surface, and a side surface, and

a first contacting saddle with a top surface corresponding to the bottom surface of the first locking nut and a bottom surface corresponding to a surface of the first elongate member.

3. The transverse connector of claim **2**, wherein in the locked configuration, the side surface of the first locking nut pushes on the pushing member, the bottom surface of the first locking nut pushes on the top surface of the first contacting saddle, and the bottom surface of the first contacting saddle pushes on the first elongate member.

4. The transverse connector of claim **1**, wherein in a locked position, the side surface of the first locking member pushes against the pushing member to compress a slot.

5. The transverse connector of claim **1**, wherein the pushing member comprises a slot.

6. The transverse connector of claim **5**, wherein the slot extends from the top of the pushing member down to a partial height of the pushing member.

7. The transverse connector of claim **5**, wherein in the locked position, the pushing member partially deforms to provide a spring force to the transverse rod.

8. The transverse connector of claim **1**, further comprising a second locking member, wherein the second locking member is configured to push the second elongate member against the second engaging member.

9. The transverse connector of claim **1**, further comprising a third locking member configured to secure the transverse rod to the second connector body.

10. The transverse connector of claim **1**, wherein the second connector body further comprises a receiving bore configured to receive a projection end of the transverse rod.

11. The transverse connector of claim **10**, wherein the transverse rod can slideably move in and out of the receiving bore along a longitudinal axis of the second connector body.

12. The transverse connector of claim **10**, further comprising a stop configured to prevent the transverse rod from sliding out of the second connector body.

13. The transverse connector of claim **1**, further comprising:

a first coupling surface on a portion of the pivot joint; and a second coupling surface on a portion of the first connector body;

wherein, when the first and second coupling surfaces are coupled, the transverse rod and the first connector body maintain an angular orientation in relation to each other.

14. The transverse connector of claim **13**, wherein the coupling surfaces comprise teeth.

15. A transverse connector for vertebral fixation systems comprising:

a first connector body comprising a first end for engaging a first elongate member, a first locking member, and a pushing member;

a second connector body comprising a second end for engaging a second elongate member;

a transverse rod, a first end of the transverse rod configured to couple with the first connector body and be retained within the first connector body, a second end of the transverse rod configured to couple with the second connector body and be retained within the second connector body;

wherein the first locking member has a locked position and an unlocked position, wherein in the unlocked position the transverse rod pivots and translates within the first connector body, wherein in the locked position, the first locking member pushes and compresses the pushing member against the transverse rod and the transverse rod pushes against the first connector body to prevent the transverse rod from pivoting and translating within the first connector body, and wherein in the locked position, the first locking member pushes against the first elongate member and the first elongate member pushes against the first end of the first connector body.

16. The transverse connector of claim **15**, wherein the pushing member is deformable.

17. The transverse connector of claim **15**, wherein the pushing member comprises a slot.

18. The transverse connector of claim **17**, wherein the slot extends from the top of the pushing member down to a partial height of the pushing member.

19. The transverse connector of claim 17, wherein in the locked position, the pushing member partially deforms to provide a spring force to the transverse rod.

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